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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended May 11, 1901, was as follows: Friday, May 10.... Seturday, May 11.

The European Tariff Aglintion. in progress in Europe for a commercial shipping." coulition against the United States which, were it to be formed, would close

and other reactionaries. more righteous way of thinking.

pean point of view. Our present fiscal system is oppressive of our own people, a fact which foreigners might be willing to ignore if it were not also true that It is a menace to their industry and interest, indeed, is to stop obstructing commerce as well. But it is, and no the construction of the Nicaragua unassailable than that, unless aban- terprise under strictly American con doned or endically modified, it cannot fall of leading to general reprisals.

signs are misleading, the Administra- the "Spectator" that British interests tion is coming around to a "more would be fully subserved by the openrighteous way of thinking." It has ing of the waterway to British shipworked carnestly to induce a monopoly- ping on the same terms as American controlled Senate to ratify a large num- shipping. If accepted and acted upon b ber of reciprocity treaties which, if put the Salisbury Ministry, would furnish into operation, would remove much of an easy solution of the canal ques the commercial friction between this tion as it affects the two Anglo-Saxo and other countries, but without avail, countries and, in treaty matters, the Administra- The "Speciator" contends that to tion has not yet ventured to act out- such a proposition there are but two side of the Constitution-the practical alternatives. Either that Great Britain cession of territory in Alaska to Great prevent the canal from being built, o Britain perhaps forming an exception, that the Americans tear up the [Clay The "Cologne Gazette" should remem- ton-Bulwer! Treaty and compel Great ber that we have a small grievance Britain to suffer humiliation or fight against Germany for the war she has The "Spectator" says that it does no But, here, we know that the "admin- people "will sanction a war on the istration" of Kaiser Wilhelm is not to question of abrogation of the treaty. blame, but the agrarian power in the Certainly the British people would no

of Dingleyism.

found. He proposes that after a man in taking advantage of our preoccupa the rest of his life, on the ground that British Honduras in 1862, in plain de take the consequences of his decision. America by either of the high contract He thinks that one large prison would ing parties. hold all the burgiars in Eugland and America, and that much time and trouble would thereby be saved.

true. It is possible that the adoption of as it continues to exasperate this coun such a plan would result in a material try by pressing its baseless contentlo reduction of crime in general. It is that the Clayton-Rulwer Treaty a certain that as things now are, the bur-alive, or has been since 1862, at the very giar regards his imprisonment very least. The Nicaregus Canal, when much as an ordinary man regards a fit of illness-as an unavoldable interrup- part of our national coast line, and tion to his work, but not a sign that hence must be subject to protection by the work should not continue. He the United States in any way it may therefore employs his time while in deem necessary or proper. No one of prison in thinking up schemes for use this side of the Atlantic desires to in importing all he knows to neophytes | trai and open to the ships of all nation in the craft. There is no way, short in time of peace. But hitherto Great finement, to stop this process, and it maintain it as a free avenue for the naturally results in the manufacture of warships of our enemies in time of war a new supply of criminals; for it is not -a proposition so affrontive that we in human nature not to feel pride in wonder any American Secretary of one's work, and the burglar or pick- State could be found to tolerate it for pocket is just as happy to impart the an instant. Mr. Hay did, and the tricks of his trade to a promising British Government has stated that th youngster as any other man is. It is a lides originated in the State Department mistake to believe that he regards him- at Washington. This is one of the self in the same light in which he is things that cannot be discussed with regarded by other people. He does out heat, or in decorous language. It

there is nothing much for the ex-conviet to do but steal. After he has been once disgraced nobody is likely to empley him in any honest business. The English system of transportation had its advantages, and they were great. The convict was taken absolutely away from his old surroundings and put in a tion by Great Britain mentioned by the place where there was nothing to favor his particular kind of badness, and everything to develop whatever manhood he had in him. The presumption was that he was going to behave himself. and in the majority of cases he did. He had enough to do to get his living, without planning schemes of wickedness; and there was nothing for him to steal, and no place for him to spend his stealings if he had gotten any. But this country has nothing of that kind. Moreover, the waste places of the earth tions of Asia predict that the Chinese are being used up, and there are no will soon become a bread-enting instead

who need a new chance. Mr. Anderson were to be followed, how- apparently simple change, should it ever, it would not touch one important take place, might affect the whole fucriminal problem at all. This is the ture of Eastern Asia.

trusted to him-the embezzler. He is are accustomed to more than one sort mere outlawed marauder, because of their distress in case of need. During the institious influence for evil which the famine in India one of the most his behavior has on society, and he is perplexing problems of those who disthe criminal who is least likely to be tributed food was to induce the people punished. Suppose a law were to be to eat what they were not accustomed passed that every man who embezzled to regard as food. It was next to ima sum of money above a certain possible to persuade a Madrassee peas 4.00 amount-in other words every thief of ant to cat millet; he was brought up of 4.60 sufficient position and ability to de-1.00 prive a whole community of its savings if the famine problem were eliminated should be shut up for the rest of his from the government of China, some ernors and Presidents be to pardon

The Nicaragua Canal. The "London Spectator," which, as readers of The Times are aware, interests itself greatly in American affairs, yesterday published a strong editorial on the subject of the Nicaragua wash Canal. In it, to begin with, the British. Daily stronge (Suiday, N.963, excepted)., El.961 Government is recommended to "ignore the Senate's ill-manners and allow the United States to construct the canal What we want is "markets, and not under any financial and political con-This shrewd utterance of ditions she chooses, provided the canal President McKinley is particularly in- shall always be open to British shipteresting in view of the agitation now ping on the same terms as American

We need only pause for a moment to consider the "ill-manners" of the our now rapidly developing markets in Senate to which the "Speciator" refers. the United Kingdom and on the Conti- They consisted in an indisposition to nent and leave us nothing but the ratify an un-American and outrageous "maxims" of the Home Market Club convention consented to in secrecy by our Secretary of State, without con-In a very strenuous article, published sulting the Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, the "Cologne Gazette" urged of either house of Congress, and ignor-Europe to lose no time in effecting a ing the fact that the Senate of the combination against America. It cam- United States must act with the Execuplained that with the present American tive before any agreement with it for-Government no business on the basis eign Power can become binding. By of common justice and mutual respect way of parenthesis we must admit that can be transacted, and declared it to this constitutional rule recently has be the duty of Europe to direct its ef- been badly strained, if not broken, in forts to making the Administration see the practical cession to England, under the error of its ways and come to a cover of a modus vivendi, of Amerionn territory in Alaska. Nevertheless There is much in the position taken the rule exists, and concludes any forby the "Cologne Gazette" that may be eign State from finding fault if a treaty considered reasonable from the Euro- is signed by our Secretary of State only to be rejected by the Senate.

Barring the offensive opening of the "Spectator's" argument, it is in Itself not without force. Great Britain's proposition could be more Canal as an exclusively American entrol. Soon or late the work will be done by the United States and it would On one point, however, our German be well for England to adjust herself contemporary is at sea. Unless all to that certainty. The suggestion of

been making on our food products. for a moment believe that the British

Reichsrath and the Prussian Chambers. do so were they informed of the weak President McKinley recognizes both and ridiculous position held by the Govthe dangers and the necessities of the erament in relation to that treaty. It was situation, and, we believe, will en- entered into in good faith by the United deavor to do what he can to meet them. States, as an agreement referring solely He will not be hindered in this by a to a single proposed canal enterprise continuance of the anti-American tariff which fell through, carrying with its and Duchess of Cornwall and York would agristion abroad, Already it is having fail all engagements made upon the visit the United States next autumn was a galutary effect in this country in basis of its prosecution and accomawakening public opinion to the evils plishment. Or, if we concede the Brit- British Embassy was without information ish position that it was a permanent convention, defining for all time the An English Remedy for Burgiary. duties and obligations of the two signi-Robert Anderson, an English maga- tories in the matter of any future ingine writer, has been advocating im- ter-oceanic canal across Central Amerprisonment for life as a remedy for lea, then it is plain that the treaty burglary, and possibly no more ef- was violated, nullified, and abrogated fective remedy, except death, could be by the treacherous act of Great Britain has been convicted of burglary two or tion in the war between the States three times he shall be imprisoned for and establishing the Crown Colony of he has had sufficient warning not to flance of the prohibition against the continue his misdeeds, and must now acquisition of any territory in Central

We are inclined to congratulate the "Spectator" upon its wise advice to the British Government. The latter will The latter statement is undenlably be playing with edged tools as long completed, essentially will constitute then he gets out, and not infrequently make it otherwise than completely neuf capital punishment or solitary con- Britain has insisted that we should also the statement be true, the fact is dis-Again, as conditions are at present. creditable to somebody, and his name is neither Salisbury nor Pauncefote.

Unless the Senate next winter shall prove less patriotic, with a slightly changed personnel, than it was during the Fifty-sixth Congress, the two all ternatives to a friendly and honest sur render of the Clayton-Bulwer conten "Spectator" will offer themselves. The old treaty will be torn up and an Amer ican canal will be built, without the slightest reference to the wishes of menaces of any foreign Power whatso eyer. Then our beloved mother coun try may osculate or militate as best suits her views and convenience.

A Change of Food in China.

Economists who have been studying the industrial and commercial condimore Australias to be peopled with folk of a rice-eating people. It is a curious train of reflection when one comes to If such a plan as that suggested by follow it out, but the fact is that this

problem of reforming or hindering the In the first place, it would reduce the man who makes way with funds on- chances of famine, since, when people

onsiderably more dangerous than any of food, it is much easier to relieve

Again, rice is a simple and easily cooked food, requiring for its perfecpreparation nothing but a kettle, a fire and some salt and water, while bread is a more or less complex and varied product. If the Chinese get it into their heads that leavened bread in its myriad forms is proper food there will be at opening not only for the agents of the flour factories, but for the baking powder man, the stove man, the tin peddler, and all the other innovators who might teach Chinese housekeepera to bake bread according to the plan of Western civilization. One need only review the progress which has been made in breadmaking during the last fifty cars to see how large a commercial field would be opened in the Flowery Kingdom by the introduction of modern bakeries. The old-fashioned loaf was haked in a covered kettle, or a brick ven, or rolled up in a cabbage leaf with the unleavened bread of the Ismelites in the wilderness. For modern rolls, biscuits, bread, or cake the housewife requires a range, baking tins, baking powder, flour, refined sait, a sieveall of which are articles manufactured by firms which would be eager to introduce their goods in the East.

Bread would, taking the cheapness of Oriental labor into account, be considerably cheaper than rice. The Chinese plan would probably be to establish a bakery in each village, where the people could buy their bread as they do in French and German cities. This food-stuffs, including ple from America and sauerkraut from Germany, and nacareni from Italy, and a new sphere of influence-the influence of foreign sookery-might be established. Then there would be comic opera scenes in good sooth. Imagine the Chinese coolie making acquaintance with the railway sie and the schweitzer sandwich, and eating them in conjunction! It is ossible that a village of coolies, after great feast of foreign cookery, would have a time the reverse of celestial, and the creation of a Great Pie Belt in Thina might produce another Boxer utbreak

But, after all, the nature of the Moncollan is to be considered. The Chinese olonies in this country have their own processes and their own delicacies, and, milke other foreigners, the people of hese colonies do not speedily assimilate either the food or the costume of the United States. And here they are thrown into much closer contact with American customs than they would be n their own country. If the pie of Winston American tradition, even on its native heath, does not win its way into the affection of the Chinese, it is improbthe that a pie mission would have any very great success in China. The natives would probably explain to the missionary that the "Feng-shui," or tutelary gods of the earth, were against their changing their diet, and that would be all that there would be about it.

The report from London that the Duke doubted in Washington yesterday. The on the subject. Should the story be unfounded the grief of the multimillionaires in New York will be intense It is weary years since we had a real English prince among us, and forty-one years since the blessing of a visit fro on English heir apparent was vouchsufed us. Let us hope that, after all, the Yorks may make up their royal minds to look in on us, if only for a week.

We are relieved to find that the Margarita Island scare is a thing of the past. Yesterday the State Department gave out a statement to the effect that it that rument does not contemplate the acquisition of any island on the Venezuelan in that vicinity. The "London Saturday Review" will now be obliged to construct some new Teutonic terror to keep us

For offering to dispose of War Office secrets cheap for each, a young man in the Insular Division of the War Depart ent yesterday was summarily dismissed That was right; but if all the neonle to the public service who are willing to act the bonest broker in such matters were orralled and ejected, there would be an luturesting exodus.

The reported fortification by Chilly of he Strait of Magellan is exciting interest in diplomatic and naval circles, and ne of our leading people in those lines are reported as expressing the opinion that, if true, it will not do at all. The idea is that the strait, which is resorted o by vessels of all flags, and is the presfrom the Atlantic to the Pacific, cannot e made a more clausum. We will not narrel with the principle; but if correct, why should it not apply to the Strait of England commands the former, and many her places and islands, also, in her efort to make the Mediterranean a British Would not Chile have at least on much right to erect forts and batteries op her own shore?

The President's Reception.

The reception given President McKinley by e people of the country has been free from touch of partiamship. The people nited States have welcomed the head of the oleral Government in a manner besitting the

Cuba and Statehood.

(From the Kensas City Star.) That Cuts will ultimately become a part a United States many thoughtful persons do the United States many thoughtful persons desir-and believe. That the time for americalmy should be after the people of the island have advanced in education and in the science of self-government is something that perhaps too few have realized. Even under normal conditions it would be a new and seriour experiment to unite by statehood a people so radically different from the body politic of the United States.

Jacksonville,

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP. Comment on the Suppression of the "Irish People."

LONDON, Max 11. The King will hard y thank the Government for their extradinary action in suppressing the "Irish People," for though the suggestion is without a particle of foundation, no Irish ian will believe that the King himself is of the prime mover in the high-handes dings which provoked such a storn use of Commons last night. Irish olitical life is still so divorced from Eng sh political life that Irishmen have noons to appreciate, as Englishmen do ne essentially liberal character of the ing's personal views, and how striking a atrast he presents in this respect to hi late mother. Mr. Gladstone, not Disraell, was always his political exemplar, and ven his superabundant discretion could ot always hide the fact.

In the matter of the suppression of the Trish People," the King was not, of urse, consulted. A telegram from Dub lin Camle informed the Chief Secretary of the purport of the leading article, attacking the King's accession oath because of its branding of Catholicism as idolatrous and superstitious, and also attackcustomary heated language of Irish oratory. oratory. The Chief Secretary, after a hasty conference with Mr. Balfour, who is his close political friend, and who in the absence of Lord Salisbury is his chief, peremptorily ordered the seizure and sup pression of the issue. No one defends this personal attack on the King. It was wanton, baseless-even stupid-but there is a widespread feeling that Roman Cathin the ashes, but even that was oiles have good reason to resent the healnot a very simple product compared tancy in the removal of these provoking and screaming epithets from the royal declaration, and, whether rightly or wrongly, they attribute this hesitancy to ience of the aggressive Protes tants here in England and the still more aggressive anti-Catholics of Ulster.

Thus politics have been allowed to in trude. At this moment the worst religious passions are being aroused by gigantic wall-posters, issued by the Church Asso-ciation, and placarded over London, calling Protestants to arms, and threatening unless these medieval epithets are thrust into the sovereign's mouth. Sympathy with the King is quickened by the knowledge that he himself realizes the unne would lead to the introduction of other essurily provocative character of the phrasing of the royal declaration, and has used his influence with the Ministry in favor of its excision. But while the language of the "Irish People" is inexcur able, the gravest doubts are expressed of the legality of the Government's ac-tion. The House supported the Govern-ment, last night, because it feit, as Mr. Asquith said, the extreme unwisdom o making a Parliamentary protest agains an act which can be and ought to be leg ally enquired into on the action by the arnal itself in the courts for damages gainst the Government.

The Ministry is reminded, this morning, ow Mr. Kruger suppressed the Johanne ourg "Star" by decree, for lampooning tual courts quashed the President's edict. The British Ministry may now learn that ven in Ireland law la supreme

Next Monday the great tussle begins ever the Government army scheme, and so unsettling have recent events been upon Ministerial loyalty that anything is esible, even the defeat of the Ministry before the bill is sent to the House Lords. Military members, seventy-eight strong, mostly Ministerfallsts, have proounced against the scheme, while Mr Winston Churchill, playing into the hands of the enemies alike of all reform and of this particular reform, moves for nt. The Ministry will meet ose attacks by a declaration that th these attacks by a declaration that the bill must be accepted in substance as it stands, that is to say, the Ministry, if they mean what they say, will resign rather than abandon or materially after the scheme. Such a threat generally brings open political revolt to an end in English political life, but it leaves a spirit of dis-satisfaction which encourages stack at-tendances, and then one night afert Lib-eral and Irish parties catch the Ministry unaware in the division lobbies, and all is over.

is avowedly intended to meet the dis-placement of L2000 scholars from the evening and continuation classes by the mandate which the law courts have laid upon the school boards to confine them-selves rigidly to elementary instruction, but in reality it does nothing of the kind, for it is given out among Ministerialists that, of course, it cannot be passed this year. It looks, indeed, like a mere poli-tical kite, designed to raily round the Ministry the Church and all who dislike the board schools and unsertarian educa-tion. The new local editeational commit-tees which it proposes to set up all over intended to meet the dis- cases of two trust of a. The new local educational commit-es which it proposes to set up all over agiand and Wates are shadowy bodies thout control over elementary educa-in. This is left for the present to the hool boards, without power to raise oney or spend a farthing more than is lotted by the county or the borough uncils elected for suite other purposes. allotted by the county or the borough councils elected for quite other purposes. In fact, educationalists of all grades agree that the bill does nothing but increase the chaos into which the educational system here has been allowed to drift. If its purpose is not political, it is difficult to say what it is.

PREPARING FOR NEXT FALL. Virginia Counties Instructing Gub.

ernatorial Convention Delegates. RICHMOND, Va., May II.-Delegates to he Guhernatorial Convention which is estructed as to whom they shall give their ballots Enthusiastic primary meet

age are being held throughout the State. nd the man who is the strongest in unty gets the delegates or a majority of them Thus far the primaries have show Claude A. Swanson in the lead. atan stepped forth today and offers elegates to him. Swanson now has led in the primaries in Powhatan, Alexan dria, and Petersburg, which will have

more than fifty delegates in the conven-

Edward Echols, the Lieutenant Gover nor, who is one of the candidates for the nomination, is here today, having jusreturned from a trip to the Southwest. H is relying on Staunton, Roanske, other large cities in southwest Virginia to stand by him, and says that he wil make a good showing in the convention, whether he is nominated or not. Capt. B. C. Marshall, the Tidewater middlate, is hard at work on the East in Shore. His friends here are making house-to-house canvass. They say that is time that the Tidewater section hould send a Governor to the capital of

A. J. MONTAGUE IN BRISTOL.

He Declares His Confidence of Secur ing the Gubernatorial Nomination. BRISTOL, Va., May H .- A. J. Monta gue, the Democratic candidate for the nomination for Governor, spoke before a large audience in the Harmeling Open House here tonight. He asserted that he was confident of his nomination in the

Mr. Montague will spend several days southwest Virginia, speaking at Abing don, Waynesboro, Big Stone Gup, and other places.

History Should Be Impartial.

(From the Jacksonville Times-Union,)
Jacksonville will go forward. No town that
has reason to live can be killed by a misfortune
such as has befallen us, and Jacksonville is as
strong and vigorous a town as can be found
in any State.

A Warwick His Only Role,
(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)
The relation of "king-maker," in which Mark
Hanna has stood to President McKinley, does not
warrant the belief that he could be equally successful in his own babalt.

History Should He Impartial.
(From the Atlanta Journal.)
The Washington Hoard of Education set a fine
tample a few days ago when, on motion of
teneral Hoynton, a gallant Union veteran, it
stellered that all teaching of history relating to
American history be suspended in the Washington
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SCHWAB TALKS OF STEEL

Commission. Charles M. Schwab, of New York, President of the United States Strel Cororation, the gigantic concern which re ed the Curnegie, Federal. National, and other steel companies, testified before the Industrial Commission esterday on the subject of the steel inhistry. The interest in Mr. Schwab's stimony was shown by the attendance of nearly all the members of the Com-mission and by an audience numbering nore than 100, who listened with close at-

ention to the proceedings. Mr. Schwab first spoke of the Carnegle Steel Corporation. The Carnegie Company mined all its own ore-about 6,000,000 lakes, and transported practically all of for sensational stories sent home by solthe ore used in its manufactures over its diers in letters to their relatives. On the and Lake Erie-to the works at Pitts-

other companies, but to manufacture the numerous to mention.

different grades into a great variety of "In the regiment of which Sergeant different grades into a great variety of output controlled by the Carnegie Com-pany was greater-in structural work about 50 per cent, steel rails 30 per cent, and arm or plate more than 50 per cent. There had originally been twenty-seven mpanies in the Carnegie interests, a najority of the stock in each company being owned by the Carnegie Company proper. It was found, however, that even with a controlling interest of the stock these numerous companies were hard to ontrol and to keep together along one general line of policy. They were, there-fore, merged under a centralized management. The resulting concern was more like a partner-ship affair than a tock company. The stock, he said, wa \$1,000 a share, and was never listed, which tractically prevented trading in it.

The success of this consolidation was so marked, said Mr. Schwab, that it was realized that many advantages would ac-crue from the consolidation with the oth-er great steel companies, and the United States Steel Company was formed. While the latter company was still in process of organization the advantages and savings which were expected to be realized were Where the individual companies heretofore had been manufacturing a va-riety of products they would now specialze. That is to say, one plant would make steel rails, another structural work, and yet another armor plate, and as certain

grades of ores were better adapted to cer-tain manufactures the interchange of ores imong the individual concerns would tend to the betterment of the quality of the stput from all. There was a great saving also in the rtation of ores, the corporation

wning 115 boats on the lakes, which unler the present system could operate inuously, and not wait, as they were formerly obliged to do, for the product of a certain mine to be carried to a certain mpany. It was now also possible to istribute over the docks and thence over the railroads to the various works more omically There was now also a saving in the sal-

ery of extra superintendents and the illed and salaried help to be considered. Where there was formerly a chemist con sected with each concern, each of whom might have a different process of manu facture, there was now one chief chemis for the entire company. This has resuited in a greater uniformity of process an consequent betterment of quality. Mr. Schwab estimated that the United States Steel Company now owned 75 or 80 per cent of the ores of the United States and controlled a like percentage of the finshed product.

Mr. Schwab explained in response to equiries that the United States Steel orns selling the same class of product in the same territory, in which case one representative acted for both. As since the organization of the Federal, National, and Car negie companies the tendency had been to keep prices down, Mr. Schwab thought the further economies that could be effected under the centralization would tend to reduce prices still further. High prices,

fected under the centralization would tend to reduce prices still further. High prices, he thought, reduced consumption. It was true that prices obtained abroad were lower than those obtained in the United States. The explanation for this, Mr. Schwab said, was very simple. It was the idea of the operators to run the works always full and stendity, and when times were dull. In order to attain this end, it was necessary to seek a foreign market at reduced prices. In any case it was necessary to reduce prices to obtain a foreign market, and when the market was attained, which was generally the work of years, it was sometimes necessary to keep prices down in order to retain it, the laboring classes in any event were directly benefited. The rule worked both ways, foreign manufacturers selfing their goods in the United States cheaper that at home.

Mr. Schwab thought a protective tariff on some classes of manufactures of steel was destrable. In industries in which iabor formed the largest part of the cost it was indispensable. On pig fron and steel raids the tariff was not becausely labor forming a small portion of their cost. If the tariff were taken on finished products, however, such as tin plate and structural work, a reduction in wagen would inexitally follow.

The average wage paid by the Carnegie Company has been greater in every vers

could inevitably follow. The average wage paid by the Carnegi company has been greater in every yea

The average wase paid by the Carnegic Company has been greater in every year since 1892 than in any year preceding that period. Mr. Schwab considered it significant that up to the year 1892 labor organizations had existed among the company's employes. Since that year there had been no organized labor. As Mr. Schwab expressed it, no "aristoracy of labor" existed as it had prior to 1832. Then the unions dictated the wages of foremen and certain classes of employes, and the company considered the ingures fixed by them as unjust. Now the lower piloed men were paid more and the high priced men less, the general average being greater.

No business gould prosper, Mr. Schwab thought, subject to the dictation of a labor organization, he said, He submerged his personality and sold his individuality for a dozention and

e said. He submerged his personality and old his individuality for a doubtful condictation. Mr. Schwab stated that the infimum wage paid in the non-union allie at Carnegie in one year, including absences for various causes, was \$4 day. When asked by Commissioner Ichtmann as to the maximum wage paid y the company, Mr. Schwab said that he could have to reply as did the main in Veber & Fields company when asked that he would do for \$10,000-he "was shamed to tell."

Mr. Schwab refused to discuss J. Pieront Morgan's purchase of the Leyland

Mr. Schwab refused to discuss J. Plerpont Morgan's purchase of the Leyland Line in its relation to the carrying of the products of the Steel Trust. He said, however, that he did not believe that a world combination was possible.

Mr. Schwab expressed the opinion that the Babcock bill providing for an export tax on trust made products would only result in no injury to the working people, for the reasons which he had given in discussing the lower prices at which American products were sold abroad than at home. Finished products, being largely a question of labor, should be left along if the laboring classes were to prosper, in summing up, Mr. Schwab said that he thought industrial combinations in genhought industrial combinations in ral were of great benefit to the samer, the public, and the workingman nided in maintaining labor in a healthy condition and supplied the necessities of ife at lower prices than was possible oth-

The Commission was very much inter-sted in Mr. Schwab's testimony. After adjournment Commissioner Lichtmann, who is of rather diminutive stature, walked up to Mr. Schwab and standing on tiptoe patted him on the shoulder. "You're all right, Mr. Schwab," he said admiringly. "You're all wool and a yard wide,"

CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED.

by

The Magnate Before the Industrial Civilized Warfare Practiced

Troops in the Philippines. Major Andrews, assistsant adjutant general of the army, has written a better to issue Bridgeman at Northampton,
Mass., replying to a communication from
Mr. Bridgeman to the President, quoting
Benjamin N. S. Moers, late sergeant Mr. Bridgeman to the President, quoting from a letter from Sergt. Charles 8. Hiley, Company H. Twenty-sixth Infantry, rectifing certain barbarous proceedings practiced by the United States from some proceedings of the Company F. Thirty-sixth Infantry, who left Manila in February. Young Moers practiced by the United States from an analysis of during military control of the Company F. Thirty-sixth Infantry, was formerly first machinist in the navy, and now, having been mustered out from ring military operations in the the Thirty-sixth Infantry, has resumed his machinist's trade at the navy yards natives du Island of Luzon.

Major Andrews says: matter, with the result that the officers of Company, of which Mr. Schwab said be Sergeant Riley's regiment, including the had been President for the five years prehad been President for the five years pre-ciding the formation of the United States tain of his company and Sergeant Riley

himself deay the statements made."
He adds: "This has been the invariable result of the investigations that have retons a year-carried a large portion of result of the investigations that have re-this tonnege on its own boats on the peatedly been made as to the foundation own raliroad—the Pittsburg, Bessemer other hand, the instances of atrocition committed by the natives of the Philippine islands upon United States soldiers who He said it had not been the practice of have been separated from their regiments our canteen. We were twenty months on the Carnegie Company to sell its ore to

products. That company alone then con- Riley was a member, Privates Dugan, trolled 25 per cent of the ore of the coun- Hayes, and Tracy, of Company F, were try, and accounted for a like percentage murdered by the town authorities at Caof the finished product. On some specific linog, Private Noian at Dingle was tied manufactures of steel the portion of the up by the hands while in a stupor, the insurgents were sent for and cut his throat with a sangut. The body of Corporal Benchy, of Company B, was dug up burn-ed and mutitated at Dumangas; Private O'Hearn, captured by apparently friend-ly people, was fied to a tree, burned for four hours with a slow fire, and finally stashed up; Lieut. Max Wagener was as sussinated on the road to Potopan, on Octoher 1, by insurgents disguised in Ameri-can uniforms; in November at Jaro a large flag of truce was used to entice officers into ambush, and by order of the native commander, all persons displayed white flags in the country where our troops operated to give warning to insurgents to hide their guns and disperse. Details can be furnished of butcheries at Leganes and Mina, and of a burial alive near Barotae Nuebo.

"As against tines."

As against tines.

As the American troops in has been so humane as to be a cosmource of surprise to all foreigners and to the natives themselves. There may have been instances in which natives to other tribes the methods of the United States in fact is almost point called the neppa, have praticed toward the natives of other tribes the methods of warfare followed by harbarous or semi-civilized people, but so for as the department is advised, and taking investigation into all charges of sake war, as practiced by all clutized nations, and have in no instance been departed from by train officers and solders of the United States in the Philippine Islands."

The worst thing about a 'vino drunk' strong as our brandy.

The worst thing about a 'vino drunk' is that you do not get over it. It takes days and days to clear your head, said when you are ingletting eraxy all the time. That is the reason why so many of the boys come hack and go into St. Elizabeth's Asylum. If you go too far you never recover.

"Another trouble with the 'vino drunk' their canteen, is that It their canteen, is that It their canteen, is that It their canteen, is the It is forced upon the men by takenich "As against these atrocities the conduct of the American troops in the Philippines has been so humane as to be a continual source of surprise to all foreigners and to the natives themselves. There may have been functions in which satisfactors of

Elected to the Directorate.

BALTIMORE, May II.—The election of Samuel Rea and James McCrea as members of the Board of Directors of the Ealtimore and Ohlo Rallroad is taken as an indication that a Pennsylvania Railroad official will be made Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohlo Rallroad. It is expected that this office will be filled at a meeting of the directors to be held within the next two weeks. T. F. Loree, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, operating the lines west of Pittsburg, is also persistently spoken of as president to succeed Mr. Cowen.

The retirement of James J. Hill from The re

the Baltimore and Ohio board is due to the fact that Mr. Hill sold out his interests in the property. Charles H. who also retired from the board, was a representative in the Baltimore and Ohi of Speyer & Co. This firm had two rep resentatives on the board, including Mr. Tweed and Martin Erdman. Both were stockholders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio and e many times more profitable to him.

of the Pennsylvania Company and Gen-eral Manager of the lines west of Pitts-burg, would be made President of the Ealtimore and Ohio Rallroad, it was also said that J. C. Stuart, General Manager and Superintendent of the middle and northwest divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio road, will be made General Superintendent of the entire system.

This action, it was said, would place the trol of the Pennsylvania. The announce ment of Mr. Loree's elecation was not official, but it came from such a place that oft little reason for doubt. Loree was born in 1853, was edu

cated at Rutgers, and entered the Penn in the engineering corps,

Victoria's Coronation Ring.

(From the London Chronicle.) The Queen gave evidence of remarkable courage and self-control for so young a woman at her coronation. The ceremoniall ring was a size too sman, and rerMajesty pointed the fact out to the Archblshof of Canterbury, who, however, toldher that she must wear it whether it
nited or not, and she therefore forced
it over her knuckle. In a few moments
the finger began to swell and pain for
exercipitingly, and, as she afterward
said, it required all her self-possession
to prevent har from screaming. At last
it fortunately turned black and became
numis. On her way back to Bucklingham
Palaces she never spoke a word until she
alighted and saw her little terrier in the
outrance vestibule. Thank God it is
all over, she exclaimed. There's Dush
—and stratightway hurried to her chamber
to get the offending ring off, which was
no easy matter. Only a few months ago
Her Majecty, in turning over a jewel box,
found this very ring, and repeated the ound this very ring, and repeated the needste to Jane Lody Churchill.

Mark Hanna. (From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

He stands for the trusts, for hossism, for subsidy mongering, for crude polities of the most offensive hind, for permicious polities and victous methods. The labor vote would be cast amost solidly against him, and the independent vote, which decides elections, would bury lain under an avainable. A campaign in favor of Hanna would lower the tone of political life and areas the Republican party. Are able men of statesmultike religious and a prophet of Addictional life than a raw politician and a prophet of Addictional life than a politician and a prophet of Addictional life than the highest office in the land? We believe not; if it were so, the outlook would be very gloomy.

Silence His Best Policy.

(From the Indianapolis News.) Senator Hoar has got took into line and chooses the tariff on which to express his freelings and to indicate his party locally. But while the Senator is extolling the virtues of protection other toy his extolling the virtues of protection other his meant recalcitrancy and desires to get bark into the party's graces be had better any nothing, but follow after the band wagen. It is hird to tell which road it is going to take next.

Of Course.

(From the Philadelphia Times) "Did she enjoy her visit to the battleship!"
"Very much. The sallors and marines in their next uniforms took her eye immensely and she aid the big guns with their steel jackets and shining breeches were just too cute for anything."

DEFENDS THE CANTEEN.

Ex-Sergeant Moers Says Its Abolt.

tion Was III. Advised. "When the Government took away from the soldier in the Philippines his canteen

"The Government has now left the sol-"The War Department looked into the dier helpless," he said, "and has made him an easy prey to that vilest of all decoctions, the native vine. I suppose it ought to be taken for granted that soldiers will drink a little. When they have their canteen they drink but very little, and they take the mild things, such as beer, in preference to stronger things, such as whisky. After having been out 'hiking' for twelve hours on a stretch a man is tired. When he comes in he wants a little something to brace him up and put him on his feet egalu

anything out to us. But the officers together and gave us a canteen While we had it everything went well. The men drank beer usually, and it was a rare thing to see a soldier drunk. We could get all the tobacco we wanted at bliged to go to the Filipinos for it, and

be charged 10 cents apiece for cigarettes. "About the middle of December orders ame that we were to close up our canteen. The results of taking it away were apparent almost at once. In the first except from traders who got out to us through the Filipino lines and charged us \$2.50 for a small package of tobacco. that we used to be able to buy at the canteen for 15 cents. The traders brought some beer, too, but it cost 50 cents a pint brought cost us \$5 a bottle. In the canteen we used to get beer for 35 cents a quart, with a package of chewing gum thrown in to make good measure. Good whisky cost only \$1.50 a bottle. had to have something, so they took to

the 'vino' at 10 cents a quart.

"The Filipinos never drink 'vino' them

FOR CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

No Power to Correct the Records of

Other Soldiers. Judge Advocate General Lieber has just rendered an opinion, which will prevent weed and Martin Erdman. Both were for some time the correction of the rec-osen at the last annual meeting of the during the war with Spain, and whose record might contain anything reflecting Last night, for instance, on the Scotch stock of the other companies and was generally assumed that the entrance of ago passed an act, which provided for the other companies and was Last night, for instance, on the Scoten destruction vote the Gevernment were education vote the Gevernment were caught napping, and their majority fell to twelve, dangerously near the vanishing point. The Government evoked no entinued to purchase their own supplies point. The Government evoked no entinued to purchase their own supplies Salomon. Intimate friends of Mr. Cowen and the Secretary of War in its thusiasm by their new education bill. It take up the practice of law, which would of those who had served in the sivil war. Recently a private of volunteers, who Whatever Mr. Cowen's views on this served in the war with Spain, who had subject are, he has not expressed them to his intimate friends, and the future charge of desertion, applied for the reofficial family of the Baitimore and Ohio | moval of the accusation, and asked for would be difficult to guess at in the face of the present circumstances. of the present circumstances.

PHILADELPHIA, May II.—It was stated at the office of the Pennsylvania that the Judge Advocate General render Railroad today that within a few days Leonor F. Loree, Fourth Vice President eral Lieber says:

"I do not think that it can be too postauthorized to comper with records in this way. He points out that there is no authority from Congress for the correction of these records, and that until Congress gives such authority no record of ruiniers or unicers, who served in the war with Spain can be corrected by the War Department. In this opinion General Lieber is austained by the action of the Servetary of War.

THE PENSION AGENT SCANDAL An Arrest Which May Lead to Important Disclosures.

A despatch from San Francisco just received in this city announces that the pension claim agents whose scandalous erformances with the returned soldiers their rivalry to so high a pitch that war has broken out among them, and one C. S. Howe has been arrested on a criminal charge under State law, at the instance is understood that the complainant in the case is a San Francisco representative of Mesors. Charles and William B. King. ittorneys and claim agents, of this city. Howe, or his father, who is his partner in business, is said to have issued a cular for the soldiers' use in which the Red Cross Society was represented as de-souncing the Kings, who are highly re-

A Tub to the Whale.

(From the Indiampolis News.) President McKinley has appointed Mr. Charles P. McEnery, a Democrat, and son of Senator McEnery of Lumining to be perimaster at New Oriesto. The new postmaster is twenty-three years old, and it is said that both his youth and

The Baltimore Elections. (From the Baltimore Sun.)

if was an open secret that the Democratic condi-dates would be opposed by voters in their own party. That there was also an adominance of what an political parlames is known as "knilling" there is little doubt. Consequently the result of the election cannot be said to have been unexpected. The Republicans, through Democratic discensions and the desimelizations of waters to be bound by party ties in an election in which the issues were whosly local, have been able to turn the tables on their political opposants. It remains to be seen whether they will use this victory to wise and good ends, or whether they will be controlled by besses and corporations. Their victors is not so much a party triumph as the result of Demo-